

bers for these pub-
licable, the Agents
receive, in every sec-
money as passes cur-
business. In the
parts of the coun-
collected, without hesi-
or Valley Town
missions under the
Convention; and
ved, in all cases in
of for the benefit of
ions.—In all such
ward accurate ac-
the publisher.

our's Unmedicated
ved, at the Drug
Duckworth, Penn.

constables, &c.
of blanks used by
for sale on reason-

ch Bank.)
in extensive assort-
ments of Medicines,
Stuffs, Paints, &c.

compounded with
ply of Swain's
of the genuine

of superfine Flour
is ascertained to

of the act of the
regulating the
weight of
must be—
20 ozs.
10 ozs.

or at Law,
District of Columbia,
in Georgetown,
the business of
in; whether of a
to claims of any
Alexandria, and

ch Drops.
sam bids fair to
is, for Consump-
to assert, that no
much credit in so
tion; scarcely a
ed by the timely
sed it in sealed
prising success,
most skillful Phy-
its efficacy no-

is, for some
violent, cough,
cough, and after
things without
a bottle of Dr.
great relief, and
she has re-
JENKINS.

MONELL,
City of Hudson.
may concern:
that I took a
the year 1818,
and difficulty of
essing till I pre-
Cou h Drops,
said drops, I
and, pain in
BARTON,
Joseph Barton.

the 1818, I was
p, pain in my
s, and it con-
fused me; I had
at all in rain:
of Dr. Nel-
restoring my
greatest com-
t are afflicted
valuable medi-
BOURNE,
c. 27, 1819.

street, near
worth, Penn.
ngton, Alex-
orgetown.

at the Colum-
ON

MISSION

BE.
sed to
London.

ON.
FICE.

The Columbian Star.

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind...COLUMBIAD.

Vol. II.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1823.

[No. 49.]

The Columbian Star.

BY A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-
VENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-
TION IN THE UNITED STATES.
Published every Saturday,
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,
NORTH E STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, if paid in
advance, or within six months after subscrib-
ing; four dollars, should payment be deferred
to a later period.

Advertisements by the square, 50 cents, for
every succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

Any person, for obtaining five responsible
subscribers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis.
Communications intended for publication in
the Columbian Star, should be addressed to
JAMES D. KNOWLES, the editor: Letters on
business, to JOHN S. MEERAN, the publisher,
per post.

Profits of the work sacred to the cause of
the Gospel.

Biography.

From the London Evangelical Magazine for October.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE REV. WILLIAM WARD,
One of the Missionaries at Serampore, near Cal-
cutta, in Bengal.

The death of this eminently pious and use-
ful servant of Christ has made a very gene-
ral and deep impression on the minds of
British Christians, and especially on those
who take a lively interest in the cause of
missions to the heathen, as we are persuaded
the readers of this publication generally do.
We hasten, therefore, to lay before
them a brief sketch of Mr. Ward's history,
for which we are indebted chiefly to the
Rev. Mr. Ivey, from whose sermon, occasioned
by his death, and from other sources
there referred to, we borrow the following
particulars.

Mr. Ward was a native of Derby, where
he was born October 20, 1769. His mother
was a pious woman, who received her first
religious impressions under the discourse of
a female Quaker, who preached in the town-
hall of that place. Mr. Ward had the ad-
vantage of maternal counsel and example,
and it is believed became, while young, the
subject of converting grace; and was made
a partaker of the unspeakable riches of
that Gospel which he was appointed to
preach among the Gentiles. In early life,
he was brought up to the printing business,
and while a youth was united to the Baptist
church, at Hull; by whom, it being soon
perceived that he possessed promising ta-
lents for the ministry, he was encouraged
to devote himself to that work, and was
placed under the care of the late Rev. Dr.
Fawcett, of Ewood Hall, Halifax, for literary
instruction.

The writer of the interesting memoirs of
that excellent and useful man, gives the fol-
lowing honourable testimony to the conduct
and character of Mr. Ward:

"A residence of about a year and a half
at Ewood Hall, endeared Mr. Ward as
much to the family, as his exertions in be-
half of the heathen have raised him in the
esteem of the public. They witnessed the
first appearance of that missionary spirit
which induced him afterwards to relinquish
every other engagement for this sacred
cause. His most delightful employment was
to preach in hamlets wherever he could col-
lect a congregation; and by the dispersion
of short tracts, &c. to lead careless as well
as inquiring souls to a serious attention to
the best things."

Mr. Fuller also, in his valuable memoirs
of good Mr. Pearce, of Birmingham, says,
"The congregation at Cannon-street was
supplied for several months by Mr. Ward,
who has since gone as a missionary to India.
Here that amiable young man became inti-
mately acquainted with Mr. Pearce, and
conceived a most affectionate esteem for
him."

Mr. Pearce had also formed a strong at-
tachment to Mr. Ward. This will appear
from the following extracts of a letter ad-
dressed to him just before his departure for
India:

"Most affectionately do I thank you for
your letter, so full of information and of
friendship. To our common Friend, who is
gone into heaven, where he ever sitteth at
the right hand of God for us, I commend
you. Whether I die or live, God will take
care of you till he has ripened you for the
common salvation. Then shall I meet my
dear brother Ward again; and who can
tell how much more interesting our inter-
course in heaven will be made by the scenes
that most distress our poor spirits here."

"Alas! I shall see you no more. I cannot
be at Olney on the 7th of May. The jour-
ney would be my death. But the Lord whom
you serve will be with you then, and for-
ever. My love to all the dear assembled
saints, who will give you their benedictions
at that solemn season. Ever yours, &c.
S. P."

The following account of his being ac-
cepted by the Baptist Missionary Society,
will be read with interest.

"The first person whose qualifications ap-
peared to be unexceptionable was Mr. Wil-
liam Ward. Mr. Carey, before his depart-
ure, had some small acquaintance with him,
and being at that time a printer, he address-

ed him to this effect: 'If the Lord bless us,
we shall want a person of your business to
enable us to print the Scriptures: I hope
you will come after us.' This hint seems to
have remained on Mr. Ward's mind. He
had invitations to settle in England; but his
mind appears to have leaned towards India.
The Committee hearing of his inclination,
applied to his tutor for a particular account
of his character and qualifications. The an-
swer was perfectly satisfactory. They then
invited him to a ministers' meeting, in Ket-
tering, in October 1798, where he engaged
as one of the preachers."

On the 7th of May, 1799, he was solemnly
designated, with Mr. Brunsten, to the
work of a missionary in India, at Olney.—
The work of the day was accompanied with
fasting and prayer. Mr. Fuller proposed
some questions to the missionaries respect-
ing the motives of their undertaking, and
the religious sentiments they meant to pro-
pagate. The answer of Mr. Ward was to this
effect:

"I have received no new revelation on
the subject: I did not expect any. Our Re-
deemer hath said, 'Go ye into all the world,
and preach the gospel to every creature:
and I, am with you always, even to the end
of the world.' This command I consider as
still binding, since the promise of Christ's
presence reaches to the utmost boundaries
of time. While I was at Ewood Hall I re-
ceived an invitation to carry the gospel and
a printing-press to India, where brother
Carey and others have erected the stand-
ard of the Cross. I prayed to God, and ad-
vised with my friends. In complying with
this invitation, I gave up all other prospects,
and devoted myself to that of attempting
to bless a nation of heathens. Since that
time, my peace and joy in God have more
and more abounded. Duty and pleasure
have, in my employment, gone hand in hand.
Sometimes I have been enabled to say,

"No joy can be compared to this,
To serve and please the Lord."

"In his strength, therefore, I would go
forth, borne up by your prayers, hoping
that two or three stones, at least, may be
laid of the foundation of Christ's kingdom in
India, nothing doubting but that the fair
fabric will rise, from age to age, till time
shall be no more."

A passage had been provided in the Cri-
terion, an American ship, captain Wickes;
they left the river May 24, 1799. They landed
safely at Calcutta, October 11; but were
under the necessity of proceeding to Ser-
ampore, a Danish settlement.

From Serampore they wrote to Mr. Carey,
and in a few days after, Mr. Ward and Mr.
Fountain went to visit him at Mudna-
batty; and found that all the interest he
could make was not sufficient to induce the
Supreme Government at Bengal to suffer
the newly-arrived Missionaries to settle in
the British territories. Mr. Carey at length
resolved, notwithstanding it would prove a
loss to the society of 500 pounds, to listen
to Mr. Ward's entreaties to join them; and
thus the seat of the mission was removed
to Serampore. Here the Missionaries
knew they would receive protection from
the Danish government; whilst the great
ends of the mission, particularly the print-
ing of the Scriptures, were likely to be an-
swered at Serampore, better than they
would have been at Mudnabatty.

In August, 1801, Mr. Ward, accompa-
nied by Khristna-Pal, the first converted
Hindoo, who had begun to converse with
his idolatrous neighbours respecting the
Gospel, made a missionary tour to certain
parts of the country from whence persons
had come for religious instruction, preach-
ing and distributing papers as they proceed-
ed. Mr. Ward, in this excursion, was de-
tained by a police officer, on much the
same grounds as have been since alleged,
"that the Company had given no orders
for the natives to lose cast." Mr. Ward
assured him, that the papers were entirely
religious; and on his offering to sign them
with his own name, the officer released him.
The papers were sent to Calcutta and ex-
amined. Some alleged, that it was impro-
per to attack the religion of the natives;
but others answered, that there was nothing
more in the papers than had been always
tolerated in the Roman Catholics in the
Company's territories. Nothing, therefore,
came of it; and, during the administration
of Marquis Wellesley, nothing more was
heard on the subject.

Mr. Ward entered upon his labours at
Serampore with great ardour, and during
the year 1800 had the pleasure of printing
the New Testament in Bengalee. On De-
cember 22d of that year, he thus describes
an event which excited the greatest aston-
ishment, and called forth the warmest emo-
tions of his heart in gratitude to God; this
was what he calls the breaking of "the in-
fernal chain of Cast."

"This day, Gokool and Khristna came to
eat Tiffin, (what in England is called lun-
cheon) with us, and thus publicly threw
away their cast. Messrs. Carey and Thom-
as prayed with the two natives before they
proceeded to this act. All our servants
were astonished; so many had said that
nobody would ever mind Christ, or lose cast.
Mr. Thomas had waited fifteen years, and
had thrown away much upon deceitful char-
acters: Mr. Carey had waited till hope of
his own success had almost expired; and
after all, God has done it with perfect ease!
Thus the door of faith is opened to the Gen-

tiles; who shall shut it? The chain of the
cast is broken; who shall mend it?"

Mr. Ward had been now for some time
engaged in compiling a work of considera-
ble magnitude. The first account of it was
given in a letter to Mr. Fuller, Jan. 12, 1809,
in which he says,—

"I have been for the last five or six years
employed on a work 'on the Religion and
Manners of the Hindoos.' It has been my
desire to make it the most authentic and
complete account that has been given on
the subject. I have had the assistance of
brother Carey in every proof sheet; and
his opinion and mine is in almost every par-
ticular the same. You are aware that very
pernicious impressions have been made on
the public mind by the manner in which
many writers on the Hindoo system have
treated it. My desire is to counteract these
impressions, and to represent things as they
are."

This work was printed at Serampore,
by permission of the India government, in
1811, in four quarto volumes. A second edi-
tion, "carefully abridged and greatly im-
proved," was printed in one large quarto
volume in 1815; and a third edition, in two
octavo volumes, was published in England
in 1817.

In the year 1814, March 10, a calamitous
fire happened at Serampore, by which the
printing office, types, &c. &c. were wholly
consumed and destroyed. In attempting to
extinguish this, Mr. Ward was in imminent
danger of his life, but was mercifully pre-
served from personal harm.

The missionary labours of Mr. Ward are
detailed in the periodical accounts of the
Society, to which the reader is referred.

In June, 1819, Mr. Ward arrived in
England, and attended the Anniversary of
the Baptist Missionary Society at Great
Queen-street Chapel. His address, after
the sermon, produced a powerful impres-
sion. He preached in the evening at Zion
Chapel to a crowded auditory, from Eph. ii.
11. "Without God in the world." The
awful description which he gave in this
sermon of the "abominable idolatries" of
the pagans in India excited deep commis-
eration. He afterwards visited many parts
of England, Scotland, and Wales, preach-
ing and collecting for the College at Seram-
pore. He also visited Holland and America,
collecting for the Missionary branch of the
College for educating pious Hindoo youth,
members of churches, for the ministry.

Whilst in England, he printed a sermon
on 2 Cor. v. 14, 15, which contains the sub-
stance of all his pulpit addresses, and from
which a very good idea may be gathered of
his talents, sentiments and spirit. He also
published, just on his leaving England in
1821 to return to Bengal, a volume of "Far-
well Letters," which has now reached the
third edition, and has been translated into
the Welsh language.

Mr. Ward, on his return to India, sailed
from the 'Phaenix in the Aberton, on the
28th of May, 1821, in company with Mrs.
Marshman and her daughter, and several
missionaries belonging to different Societies
in England; and arrived in safety at Ma-
dras, after an expeditious passage, on Sept.
24; and a letter, dated Calcutta, Oct. 25,
communicated the gratifying intelligence of
their safe arrival at that place.

Mr. Ward, in a letter dated Feb. 27, 1823,
says, "We are in merciful circumstances
as it respects health." This letter he put
into the post-office with his own hand the
next day. Little did he imagine, that the
vessel appointed to carry it to England
would also convey the intelligence of his
premature and sudden death: but so it
was. He died March 7, in his 54th year.
So true is it that we "know not what shall
be on the morrow: for what is your life? it
is even a vapour that appeareth for a little
time, and then vanisheth away."

Mr. Ward has left a widow and two
daughters. May He who is the Father of the
fatherless and the God of the widow, in his
holy habitation, support, protect, and bless
them under this heavy and unexpected de-
privation of an affectionate husband and
parent.

The last publication of Mr. W. was
printed at Serampore, a short time before
his death. It is entitled, "Brief Memoir of
Khristna-Pal the first Hindoo in Bengal who
broke the chain of the Cast by embracing
the Gospel." A few copies only were sent
to England, directed by Mr. Ward's own
hand to some of his particular friends, in
January last, and these seem silently to say,
"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it
with thy might; for there is no work, nor
device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the
grave, whither thou goest."

In reflecting upon this solemn event, it is
certainly a ground of "satisfaction, (as Mr.
Ward said of Mr. Fuller,) that he was per-
mitted and assisted to contribute in so happy
a degree, in promoting the extension and
final triumph of this glorious kingdom" of
the Redeemer.

This reference to Mr. Fuller leads us to
quote another passage from one of his letters
in an early stage of this mission, which has
continued equally applicable throughout
their lives.

"Carey, Marshman, and Ward, are ex-
traordinary men, and God is with them.
They remind me of Bezaleel and
Aholiab, to whom the Lord, when he had
a tabernacle to build, gave a wise and un-
derstanding heart, so that nothing seemed
to impede their progress. All this is a
token for good: an indication that God has

designed of mercy for the eastern world."—
Memoirs of Fawcett, p. 303.

This short sketch cannot be better con-
cluded than in his own animated description
of the opening prospects of the Redeemer's
kingdom:—

"In all this progress, what difficulties
have been removed—what ground prepared
—what an army in array—what resources
provided—what auxiliaries in the prayers
of the saints! All, in fact, rapidly tends to
the grand consummation. 'The Lord whom
we seek will suddenly come to his temple,'
and, amidst the hallelujahs of a saved world,
he will be crowned Lord of all."

"One song employs all nations; and all cry
'Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us.'
The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
Shout to each other, and the mountain tops
From distant mountains catch the flying joy.
Till, nation after nation taught the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous hosannah round."

Bible Society.

From the New-York Religious Chronicle.
THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF FRANCE.

The fourth Annual Report of this Society
has just reached this country. It forms a
volume of 250 pages, and contains much
interesting matter, particularly that portion
of it which relates to the distribution of the
Scriptures in France. The meeting took
place on the 16th of April, and the Marquis
de Jancourt, a Peer of France and President
of the Society, took the chair. It was open-
ed with a prayer by M. Maron, which was
succeeded by an address from the President,
and some extracts from the Report of the
Committee, by the Baron de Stael; after
the speeches were made, &c.

In the course of the year preceding, the
Society distributed 4,627 Bibles, and 5,196
Testaments; 13 new auxiliary societies or
branches have been formed, and more than
30 Bible Associations. It was further stated
in the Report, that the pecuniary re-
sources of the Society, which are supplied
by the zeal of inhabitants of the country,
have more than doubled in that time; and
that the amount of donations received from
their friends in the departments, and by
contributions from auxiliary societies, has
quadrupled.

"Such success," remark the Committee,
"surpass all our hopes; and there is none
of us who has not fervently blessed God on
hearing of it, that he has deigned to make
choice of us as the instruments in so noble
a work. Some obstacles have indeed been
encountered in our progress, and may yet
impede our way; but what human enter-
prise is unopposed? When has the principle
of goodness showed itself upon earth
when it had not to meet the evil inclinations
of our nature? But what can temporary re-
sistance effect against the Divine protec-
tion, which has so plainly signified itself
in favour of the cause which we have
adopted?"

It appears from the Report that the Go-
vernment have permitted the importation
of many Bibles, intended for the poor, free
from duties, and it is hoped that the same
indulgence will be continued towards the So-
ciety.

According to the plan adopted by other
Bible Societies, they publish monthly Re-
ports, and this has rendered the addition of
an Appendix to their yearly volume, quite
superfluous. In short, the Society is stated
to be prospering in every particular, and to
receive the most cordial co-operation of the
Societies of Christian Morality, Religious
Tracts, and Missions among Heathen Na-
tions.

Among the persons mentioned as having
been present at meetings of the Committee,
are Professor Everett of Boston, Dr. Spring
of New-York, Mr. Wilson, of Malta, Mr.
Latrobe, Secretary of the church of the
United Brethren, William Allen, the Phi-
lanthropist, General Macaulay, "his rival
and friend," Mr. Thomas Erskine, Mr. Mo-
ney, member of Parliament, Dr. Pinkerton,
and Mr. Wilks, ministers of the American
congregation in Paris.

After a survey of the operations of the
foreign European Bible Societies, we find
the following remarks, under the head of the
United States.

"It is with Great Britain, that we began
the hasty picture of the Christian world—
and it is another free country, which is to
form the last link in this wonderful chain.
What more irresistible argument, can we
offer to those, who would injure the spirit of
the age, by pretending that it is not in har-
mony with the spirit of the Gospel; and
that the power which impels mankind to
the acquisition of improvement and liberty,
is capable of estranging them from that
holy doctrine, which is the first source of
modern liberty and civilization."

"The American Bible Society continues
to honour us with a fraternal benevolence.
It has now given us a new proof of it, by
sending into the midst of us, as its repre-
sentative, the Reverend Mr. Summerfield, a
young minister of the Gospel, hardly twenty-
five years of age, who has come to our
climate to establish his health, enabled by
the too early and assiduous exercise of his
uncommon talents for preaching."

The principal facts contained in the re-
port of the American Bible Society, are then
enumerated, and the portion of the Report
devoted to foreign societies, concludes with
some general remarks beginning in these
words:

"We have now rapidly passed over the
inhabited surface of our globe. From Ice-
land to the Cape of Good Hope, from the
Peninsula of India to the Western Coast of
Africa, from the United States of America
to the Pacific, there are few points accessi-
ble to European commerce, which Bible
Societies have not embraced in the cosmo-
politanism of the Gospel. Hard indeed
must be his heart, and blind his spirit, who
can look on such a spectacle without emo-
tion. The Bible has been offered to men
of all classes, and people in all the degrees
of the social scale; the ignorant and the
philosophical, the statesman and the poor
artisan; the polished nations of our Old
Europe, and the wandering tribes in the
forest of the New World; the African un-
der the Torrid Zone, and the Esquimaux,
who disputes his doubtful existence with the
eternal ice of the Pole; all have received
the Book of Life. How wonderful! The man-
ners, the political institutions, the literature,
the forms of worship, the systems in philo-
sophy, in short, every thing is different
among those people; it is with difficulty,
that the most simple ideas extend from one
to the other; and behold, here is a book,
which embraces the immensity of the moral
world, which rises to the highest questions
in metaphysics, and descends to the most
humble details of daily life; this book,
speaks to all the same language, and is un-
derstood by all. Still more wonderful! It
adapts itself to the degrees of human na-
ture; and, while it inculcates the same
truth, it develops the same feelings in all
hearts. If, after this, any doubts should
dare to rise, concerning the Divine inspira-
tion of the Scriptures, what more lively
proof can we give them? All the interpre-
tations, all the commentaries and new in-
terpretations; not a profession of faith,
written by the hand of man, but gives room
for new dissent; not a mode of worship,
but dissatisfies some of those who profess
it; not a sect so inclusive, but sees the
shades of opinion dividing the members of
which it is composed. But remark, on the
contrary, all those, who in countries the
most diverse, in situations the least analo-
gous, read the Bible with a sincere and
humble heart, all those, who drink at this
Divine fountain, soon have but one heart
and one soul. Distinctions disappear, and
different communions approach each other.

'There is neither Greek nor Jew, circum-
cision nor uncircumcision, barbarian, Scy-
thian, bond or free, but Christ is all and in
all.'

Missionary.

From the New-York Observer.
SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The London Evangelical Magazine for
October, contains an interesting letter from
Mr. Ellis, the missionary, who has recently
been stationed at the Sandwich Islands, to
labour in company with Messrs. Bingham
and Thurston, the American missionaries.
The letter is dated March 10, 1823. Mr.
Ellis estimates the population of the islands
at more than 100,000, to all of whom a
preacher has now free access. The principal
settlement is a village on the island of
Oahu, called Honoum, which contains,
probably between five and six thousand in-
habitants, besides foreigners, of whom there
are, at times, considerable numbers. About
sixteen merchants reside here constantly to
transact business, being attracted principally
by the harbour, which is the most conven-
ient in the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Ellis
states, that during the short period of forty
days, sixteen large vessels had arrived,
most of them whaling-ships, which put in
for refreshment. The great population of
the village, and the very frequent arrival
of vessels in want of provisions and firewood,
render those articles very dear. The com-
mon price of a hog is from six to ten dol-
lars. Potatoes are about \$1 50 a bushel;
firewood, ten sticks for a dollar, and other
articles in proportion. The common price
of labour is a dollar a day. Every article of
clothing is also very dear.

The principal missionary station in the
Sandwich Islands, is in the immediate vi-
cinity of Honoum. Mr. Ellis resides here,
together with Messrs. Bingham and Thur-
ston, the American missionaries.—Mr. E.,
supposes, that they could be supported for
half the amount at any of the other islands,
but does not consider this a sufficient reason
for removing. Oahu being the residence of
the King and his prime minister, as well as
of the principal chiefs of the other islands,
and of most of the persons of influence in the
whole group.

A very encouraging account is given of
the religious prospects of the islanders. The
King and principal chiefs of all the is-
lands are very favourably disposed towards
Christianity, and diligent in the use of the
means of instruction; several of them
having made a respectable proficiency in
reading and writing. Sunday is kept as a
holy day by all the chiefs, and many of the
people, who, to a considerable extent, ab-
stain from labour, business, and other
worldly occupations. Every Saturday night
the King's prime minister sends round the
crier to proclaim, in every part of the vil-
lage, that the morrow is the sacred day,
that they must not plant their garden, build
houses, in dress, eat cloth, sell sandal-
wood, shoot birds, or follow any of their
games or play, but must go to the place of
worship, and hear the word of God.—Large

Biddle, will show
of the brig En
New-York, in
re learn, that
ent had been di
his country sea
appointed in his
arms, commande
rested and put i
the government.
g intelligence n
orm has been co
torm at 1 o'clock
th of November
Generals Paer and
s are now expect
held in the ter
Congress have
to the expedition
to Peru. Intend
appointed to
The powers
venga, as Minis
opez Mendez, ac
and to Gen. Dera
ria, Sweden, &c.
Manuel Hurtado
ate, is appointed
to England, and
agent to Home.

C.
ture of Tennes
property law, as
sement law, de
all the Courts of
provides that if
nk paper in dis
roperty taken on
and if it will not
of its apprais
will not himself
returned to the
may be taken

ion is before the
olina, to inquire
incorporated Banks
notes are at this
to their charters
ascertain when
to resume spe
event of failure
to apply the pro

are of this State
Monday last. In
Holt, Esq., was
Hansford, Esq.
nter; L. Allen,
lected Speaker,
sq. Clerk, with
an Jordan was

ard of Directors
apeake Canal
s who were en
al, have return
engineers who ac
this occasion,
el Totten, of the
engineers, Judge
Mr. White, the
ion Canal Com
ays the Phila
llate the obser
es which have
of the Board of
manner, as we
satisfaction, have
been taken
care impartial

ving important
urday, the 22d
sembly of this
not been taken
advice. We
ention it merits
ange from their
odious provi

gislature deem
y, and consis
and the in
of our citizens,
ay of July next,
all debts could
be abolished
and that a com
n a bill for that

Ward, arraigne
Baltimore
onheiser, men
found guilty on
ment against
charge of rob
e to imprison

of robbing the
ntenced to pay
States, and to
of the term of 22

icted in Alaba
r Kinderhook,
and embosom
months impris
allars.

OUS.
tain Joseph
and industrious
ussets, lately
in Carpenter
furniture and
eans of a slide
ding to their
moving.

But whence are derived these conceptions
of the moral character and state of the
heathen? Not from the Bible. They are
there not recognized as depraved; all un
der condemnation for their depravity of
heart, and abominable deeds; all condemn
ed for their idolatry, as the consumption
both of folly and guilt, the result not of fil
ial affection for God, but of enmity against
him, and of a reprobate mind, to which
God has given them up, because they did
not like to retain him in their knowledge.
The wrath of God is revealed from heaven
against them, and they are represented as
seceding the Saviour, the Bible, the Sabbath,
and the preaching of the gospel, for the
same purpose, and in the same degree, that
we need them. If the gospel would be no
blessing to them, it is none to us. If their
superstitions are as salutary to them in their
moral influence, as the gospel would be;

Colonization Society.—The Synod of Vir
ginia, at their late meeting in Petersburg,
Oct. 22-23, unanimously adopted the fol
lowing resolution:
"Resolved, That the Synod continue to
regard the object of the American Coloniza
tion Society with the most cordial ap
probation; and, believing that it will pro
mote, under the blessings of Divine Provi
dence, the most important benefits to their
country, and to the world, do earnestly re
commend it to the prayers and contribu
tions of the churches under their care."

Help for the Greeks.—A subscription has
been opened at the New-York Mutual In
surance Office, for the benefit of the Greeks.

The Niger.—We have the greatest satis
faction in announcing, says a late London
paper, that our three enterprising country
men, Dr. Oudenay, Major Denham, and
Lieutenant Clapperton, who left London
on the above interesting and hazardous ex
pedition, under the authority of Govern
ment, in 1821, arrived at Bornou, in the
centre of the continent of Africa, in Febru
ary last, and were exceedingly well receiv
ed by the Sultan of that kingdom.—The
Doctor is to remain at Bornou, as British
Vice Consul, while the other parties pursue
their inquiries as to the course of this long
sought river.

Converted Jew.—A Polish Jew, about 40
years of age, who had been in England
about 3 months, and who was first famil
iar with some of the first families on
the continent, was, on the first Sunday in
October, baptized at the Episcopal Jews
Chapel, in London. A large concourse of
persons were present on the occasion.

An unusual occurrence has just taken
place at Glasgow. A gentleman, by birth
a German, publicly renounced the errors of
Judaism, in the Episcopal chapel there, and
was baptized into the Christian faith, ac
cording to the rites of the English church.

Heat from lime.—It has been ascertain
ed in France, that the heat given out dur
ing the slaking of lime is sufficient to fire
pumpkin.

Opium.—Messrs. Cowley and Staines,
Pennsylvania, have commenced the cultiva
tion of poppies for opium.—They made
40 lbs this year. The opium is obtained
from incisions. Oil is got from the seeds,
and cattle are fed with the cake.

Brewster's Philosophical Journal. for Octo
ber, announces that our countryman, Mr.
Perkins, has succeeded in crystallizing acetic
acid, by the pressure of 1000 atmos
pheres. The transparent crystals thus
formed are pure acid; and the residuum is
acidulous water. Mr. Perkins has crystal
lized several other acids by the same
means.

Seamen's Libraries.—The United States'
ship Ensign, Captain Deacon, which sailed
from New-York on the 7th of November,
took out a well selected library of 500 vo
lumes for the use of her crew.

THE EVERLASTING GOSPEL.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1823.

MORAL CONDITION OF THE HEATHEN.

We have never seen the popular objec
tion to Missions, founded on the imaginary
moral purity of the heathen systems of re
ligion, and the adequacy of these systems to
move the souls of those who embrace
them, more satisfactorily and more elo
quently refuted, than in the following ad
dress, delivered at Boston, in 1817, by the
Rev. Lyman Beecher, at the ordination of
Messrs. Swift, Graves, Nichols, Parsons,
and Buttrick, as missionaries to the heathen.

My Beloved Brethren,

If the Bible contains the laws of the Most
High God, for the restoration of man from
sin to holiness; then it is not a superfluous
labour to translate the scriptures into the
various languages of the nations, nor a su
perfluous charity to send missionaries to
preach the gospel to the heathen.

There are not a few, who seem to regard
the heathen as not accountable for their de
pravity of heart, or criminal for their idolat
ry, and scarcely for their immoralities; or as
subjected to inconvenience by their su
perstitions. They are the guiltless children
of our common father, all affectionately
desiring to please him, in ways, different in
der from those of Christian worship, but
equally sincere, and about equally well
pleasing to God, and equally benign in their
tendency to make men happy on earth, and
to prepare them for heaven. What need
there of all this sympathy for the heathen,
and of so much exertion and expense to re
verse those, whose circumstances, for time
and eternity, are as eligible as ours? Why
should their reverence for the religion of
their ancestors be weakened, and their
"decent mythology" be stigmatized, and
the gospel be thrust into its place? Is not
God merciful? Let Him, then, take care
of the heathen.

But whence are derived these conceptions
of the moral character and state of the
heathen? Not from the Bible. They are
there not recognized as depraved; all un
der condemnation for their depravity of
heart, and abominable deeds; all condemn
ed for their idolatry, as the consumption
both of folly and guilt, the result not of fil
ial affection for God, but of enmity against
him, and of a reprobate mind, to which
God has given them up, because they did
not like to retain him in their knowledge.
The wrath of God is revealed from heaven
against them, and they are represented as
seceding the Saviour, the Bible, the Sabbath,
and the preaching of the gospel, for the
same purpose, and in the same degree, that
we need them. If the gospel would be no
blessing to them, it is none to us. If their
superstitions are as salutary to them in their
moral influence, as the gospel would be;

they would be as great a blessing to us, as
the gospel is.

Make the exchange, then, ye who profess
such charity and philanthropy towards the
heathen. Give them your bibles, and pas
tors, and sabbaths, and receive their idol
gods, and brahmins, and religious rites. De
molish the temples of Jehovah; and rear
up to roll through your streets the car of
Juggernaut, "besmeared with blood of hu
man sacrifice," and covered with emblems
of pollution. Put out the Sun of Righteous
ness, and bring back the darkness visible.
Kindle up the fires, that shall consume an
nually, in a circumference of thirty miles,
two hundred and seventy-five widows on the
dead bodies of their husbands, and leave
behind thousands of children, doubly or
phans. Welcome to your shores the reli
gion, which shall teach your children, when
you are sick, to lay you down by the cold
river side to die; and when their mothers
shall shrink from the glowing flame, with
their own hands to thrust them in. Wel
come to your hearts a religion, which shall
teach you to entice your smiling children to
the waves, and plunge them in, to attract by
their cries the sympathy of strangers, or to
perish and become the food of alligators.
Welcome to your hearts a religion, which,
if sin shall annoy, and the fear of punish
ment invade, will send you to drink of the
waters that lave your shores, and wash in
their flood, as your most effectual remedy.
Fill your houses with Indian gods, of brass,
and wood, and stone; and blow the trumpet
of jubilee at your emancipation from the
gospel; and shout before your idols, "These
be thy Gods, O Israel!"

O, what superfluous benevolence has the
Father manifested in giving his Son to die
for those, whom the blood of bulls and of
goats might have saved as well as the blood
of Jesus. What mere enthusiasm has actu
ated prophets and apostles, in their efforts
to transmit to other ages a book so useless,
as the Bible, and institutions no better than
the horrid rites of pagan worship. When
Jesus gave to the inspired band their high
commission, "Go ye out into all the earth,
and preach the gospel to every creature;"
why did they not perceive the mistaken
zeal of their master, and announce, by an
ticipation, the discovery of later days, that
the heathen are holy enough without the
Bible and the foolishness of preaching, and
save ages of toil, and rivers of blood. But
the heathen are not holy. Read the first
chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, and
behold a portrait drawn by the pen of inspi
ration. "Filled with all unrighteousness,
fornication, wickedness, covetousness, ma
liciousness, full of envy, murder, debate, de
ceit, malignity; whisperers, backbiters, ha
ters of God, despisers, proud, boasters, in
ventors of evil things, disobedient to parents,
without understanding, covenant-breakers,
without natural affection, implacable, un
merciful." This is the result of that heathen
mythology, so "elegant;" and these are
those children of our common Father, so
sincere in their efforts to please him, and so
pure, as not to need to be washed in the
blood of the Lamb. Read the account of
Buchanan, and you will perceive that the
drawing is still to the life. No pollution is
washed away; no stain of blood effaced;
and no ray of light has fallen upon the can
vass to alleviate the gloom. Read your
Bible, and you will perceive that no change
for the better is ever to be expected, but
from the diffusion of the Bible, and the
preaching of the gospel.

My dear brethren, the heathen are nei
ther holy nor happy.—They are depraved,
and must be born again.—They are ignorant,
and must be instructed.—They are profligate,
and must be reclaimed.—They are de
bated by their superstitions, and must be
raised.—They are tortured by vain fears
and useless penances, and must be relieved.
—The stern hearted god of this world rules
them with an excruciating despotism; and
their groans, disregarded for ages, have at
length reached the heavens; and the voice
of the Almighty has come down from above,
saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will
go for us?" And you, brethren, have an
swered, "Here are we, send us." God has
accepted your offer; and you are this day
to be set apart, to carry the Bible and to
preach the gospel to the heathen.

May the prayer-hearing God bear you in
safety across the deep; open before you in
heaven lands an effectual door; make you
the blessed instruments of raising, to the
fellowship of angels and justified spirits,
thousands, who otherwise had died in their
sins, and been wretched and miserable for
ever; and, after a long life, bestow upon
you in heaven "joy unspeakable and full of
glory."

ABBE DUBOIS.

The London Evangelical Magazine, for
October, contains a Review of the recent
work of the Abbe Dubois, relative to the
state of Christianity in India. The Review
ers say:

The argument of this work lies in a
small compass: it is shortly this: 1. "I, the
Abbe Dubois, have been several years try
ing to convert the Hindoos, and have never
made one true convert; and therefore no
one else can. This is arrogant enough;
but the fact is readily admitted: preachers
cannot convert their hearers.—Again, 2dly,
The Jesuits have been trying for several
centuries, and never made one true con
vert, and therefore—but here the premises
are disputed, the Jesuits themselves will
not admit this—at least generally, and
therefore the conclusion fails. But did the
learned Abbe never read in the New
Testament—"With men this is impossible;
but with God all things are possible;"—or
in the Old Testament—"Not by might,
nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the
Lord of Hosts?"

The Abbe is well known to be a bold
and dashing writer—a man that will not be
stumbled by facts any more than argu
ments.—He goes on to assume that neither
the Baptists, nor any other Protestant mis
sionaries, ever made a single convert among
the Hindoos: so far indeed is admitted.—
They never pretended to make converts;
but that God has made many by their
agency, comes as near demonstration as the
case will admit, and ought not to be con
tradicted by any who cannot search the
heart.

Our readers, however, are in possession
of facts that fully contradict the Abbe's as
sertion, and they well know, that not only
several Brahmins have been converted to
God, but that they have proved the happy

instruments of converting many of their
countrymen. We could readily produce a
list of converts who have given as satisfac
tory evidence of becoming "new creatures
in Christ Jesus," as any of our fellow
Christians in Britain. Our readers will
probably see more on this subject hereafter,
from the pens of those faithful missionaries,
who know that they have not "laboured in
vain, nor spent their strength for naught."
Suffice it for the present to quote an author
whose testimony deserves far more credit
than that of M. Dubois, who only attempts
to prove a negative, while this gentleman
speaks of facts within his own knowledge.
"More than a thousand persons (in India)
have been initiated into a Christian profes
sion by baptism, and more than six hundred
of these were formerly idolaters, or Ma
hometans. About fifty of these Asiatics
and heathen converts are employed in su
perintending stations, or are assistants to the
missionaries in itinerating. The gifts of
some of the native helpers are very respect
able; they preach with great fluency, and
their labours have greatly succeeded; sev
eral large societies have been gathered
wholly by their means."

EVANGELICAL PRINCIPLES.

The celebrated Dr. Chalmers, who, dur
ing twelve years preached the cold moral
dogmas of the liberal system, and at length
embraced evangelical principles, makes the
following ingenuous and important acknow
ledgment:

"I cannot but record the effect of an ac
tual though undesigned experiment, which
I prosecuted for upwards of twelve years
among you. For the greater part of that
time, I could expatiate on the meanness
of dishonesty, on the villany of falsehood,
on the despicable arts of calumny—in a word,
upon all those deformities of character,
which awaken the natural indignation of
the human heart against the pests and dis
turbances of human society. Even at this
time I certainly did press the reformations
of honour, and truth, and integrity among
my people; but I never once heard of any
such reformations having been effected
amongst them. If there was any thing at
all brought about in this way, it was more
than ever I got any account of. I am not
sensible, that all the vehemence with which
I urged the virtues and proprieties of social
life, had the weight of a feather on the mo
ral habits of my parishioners. And it was
not till I got impressed by the utter aliena
tion of the heart in all its desires and af
fections from God; it was not till reconcilia
tion to Him became the distinct and the
predominant object of my ministerial ex
ortations; it was not till I took the scrip
tural way of laying the method of reconcilia
tion before them; it was not till the free offer
of forgiveness through the blood of Christ was
urged upon their acceptance, and the Holy
Spirit given through the channel of Christ's
mediatorship to all who ask him, was set
before them as the unceasing object of
their dependence and their prayers; it was
not, in one word, till the contemplations
of my people were turned to these great
essential elements in the business of a soul
providing for its interest with God and the
concerns of its eternity, that I ever heard
of any of those subordinate reformations
which I aforesaid made the earnest and the
zealous, but I am afraid at the same
time, the ultimate object of my earliest min
istrations."

DIPLOMATIC.

M. Salazar, Minister Plenipotentiary from
the Republic of Colombia, and Mr. Palacios,
Consul General from the same, arrived in
this city last week.

In the brig George, arrived at Mobile,
came passengers General Cortes and son,
Mr. Yutarte, and Mr. J. M. Alfred Allen,
Secretaries. General Cortes is on a mission
from the Mexican Government to the United
States, and will take passage in the first
vessel, on his way to Washington City.

We learn from a correspondent abroad,
says the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the
Baron de Mareuil, late ambassador of the
Court of France at Brussels, who is ap
pointed in the same capacity to the United
States, proposes to spend the winter in Pa
ris, and that he will come out to this coun
try with his family in the spring.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the friends of the Ameri
can Colonization Society was held at Dr.
Laurie's church, on Tuesday evening, Dec.
2d, 1823, pursuant to public notice, for the
purpose of devising means to aid the So
ciety.

Gen. Walter Jones was called to the
Chair, and John Underwood appointed Sec
retary.

Mr. Gurley stated the objects of the meet
ing to be, first, to raise, immediately, the
funds necessary for the transportation to the
Colony of such coloured people as are now
ready to embark; and, secondly, to provide
permanent aid to the parent society; and,
in conclusion, recommended the formation
of an Auxiliary Society, as the means by
which they would, most likely, attain those
objects.

The following resolutions were then offer
ed and adopted:

Resolved, That the design of the Ameri
can Colonization Society meets the entire
and cordial approbation of this meeting.

Resolved, That it is expedient to organize
an Auxiliary Colonization Society, in this
city; and that this meeting proceed to or
ganize itself as such a Society.

Resolved, That a committee of three be
appointed to frame a Constitution for said
Society, and that they report to this meet
ing.

The committee, consisting of the Chair
man, Rev. Dr. Staughton, and Mr. Thomas
H. Gilliss, reported a Constitution, similar
to those of other Auxiliary Societies, which,
after considerable discussion and amend
ment, was adopted.

After the adoption of the Constitution, and
enrolling members, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of three be
appointed, to use exertions to have a full
meeting at the City Hall, on Monday next,
at 12 o'clock, and to make a proper selec
tion of suitable persons to compose the Board
of Managers.

Committee—Rev. Dr. Laurie, Rev. O. B.
Brown, Mr. Thomas H. Gilliss.

Resolved, That the Secretary be request
ed to have the proceedings of this meeting
published in the papers of this city.

JOHN UNDERWOOD,
Secretary of the meeting.

PLAIN TRUTH—AGAIN.

We mentioned in our last paper, on the
authority of a correspondent, that the pub
lication of "Plain Truth" had been discon
tinued. We have since received a copy of
it, by which it appears, that it has been
suspended only for a few weeks, and is now
resumed. We make this statement, merely
to correct a misapprehension.

MARRIED.

At Centreville, Fairfax county, Virginia,
on Wednesday evening, the 26th ultimo, by
the Rev. John I. Johnson, the Rev. John
Butler, Pastor of the Baptist church of Alex
andria, to Miss LUCINDA J. NORTON, of the for
mer place.

On the 14th of October, the celebrated Rev.
EDWARD HAYES, Pastor of the Scotch church,
Hatton Garden, London, to Miss ISABELLA
daughter of the Rev. John Martin, of Kirkal
dy, Scotland.

DIED.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, Eu
JAN R. CRAVEN, M. D. in the 28th year of his
age, Professor of Botany in the Columbian Col
lege, in this District. We refrain from express
ing the sentiments of regret which this afflictive
event has excited in this community. A notice
of the deceased will soon be offered to our
readers, which will more adequately record his
talents and virtues, and more fully testify the
grief which his premature decease has awak
ened. His funeral will be attended this day, at 12
o'clock, from the residence of his father, near
the meeting-house of the first Baptist church.

At his residence, near Georgetown, D. C. on
Monday morning last, in the 54th year of his
age, BARON FREDERICK GRECHER, Minister from
the Prussian Government to the United States.
This is the first instance of the death of a for
eign Minister at the seat of Government of
the United States. His funeral was attended
on Thursday, by all the principal officers of
our government, by strangers of distinction,
and many of the citizens of the District of
Columbia.

On Tuesday evening last, at Grapland, near
Georgetown, D. C. DAVID LUFBOURGH, Esq.
in the 85th year of his age.

Columbian College.

THE Semi-annual meeting of the Board of
Trustees of the Columbian College in the
District of Columbia, will be held at the office
of the Secretary, on Wednesday, the 10th of
December, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

O. B. BROWN, President.

ENOCH REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Nov. 20—

Eighteenth Congress.

Both Houses of Congress formed a quor
um on Monday last. In the Senate, Mr.
Gaillard, President pro tempore, took the
chair. In the House, the Hon. Henry Clay
was chosen Speaker, 139 votes to 42. The
usual Committees were appointed, in each
House, to wait on the President. On Tues
day, the President communicated a Mes
sage in writing, which will be found in this
day's paper.

Little business has yet been done, in either
House, except arrangements preliminary to
the duties of the session. In our next, we
shall commence a regular, though condens
ed journal, of the most important proceed
ings.

The President's Message will be read
with high interest. It presents a luminous
view of the present condition of the country;
and suggests to the Legislature counsels
which are marked by sound wisdom and true
patriotism. The principles which the Presi
dent advances, in reference to the interfe
rence of the European powers in the politi
cal concerns of this continent, are such as
befit the enlightened American statesman.
To whatever issue they may lead, we
doubt not, that the people of this country
are prepared to avow and maintain them.
May He, who governs the nations, restrain
the madness of man, and grant us uninter
rupted peace and prosperity.

The voice of this nation cannot but be
heard with respect by the Allied Monarchs.
Her present attitude, with a full Treasury,
a respectable and increasing Navy, a line
of formidable defences along her coast, and
a military establishment so organized, as to
embrace the most essential elements of a
powerful army, will give energy to the tone
of her remonstrances. These monarchs well
know, that in this country, the public senti
ment is in fact the voice of the government.
The frank declarations of the President,
fortified, as they doubtless will be, by the
still more decided language of Congress,
must be received in Europe, as a distinct
expression of the firm purpose of the people
of this country, to guard, at all hazards, from
actual or menaced attack, the institutions
which have so long and so prosperously se
cured their liberty and happiness.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

Many important subjects will claim your
attention during the present session, of
which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of
your deliberations, a just idea in this com
munication. I undertake this duty with
diffidence, from the vast extent of the in
terests on which I have to treat, and of
their great importance to every portion of
our Union. I ever on it with zeal, from a
thorough conviction that there never was
a period, since the establishment of our re
volution, when, regarding the condition of
the civilized world, and its bearing on us,

there was greater necessity for devotion, in
the public servants to their respective du
ties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in
our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem
it proper to present this view of public
affairs in greater detail than might other
wise be necessary. I do it, however, with
peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge
that, in this respect, I shall comply thor
oughly with the sound principles of our go
vernment. The people being with us ex
clusively the sovereign, it is indispensable
that full information be laid before them on
all important subjects, to enable them to ex
ercise that high power with complete effect.
If kept in the dark, they must be incompe
tent to it. We are all liable to error, and
those, who are engaged in the management
of public affairs, are more subject to excite
ment, and to be led astray by their particu
lar interests and passions, than the great
body of our constituents, who, living at
home, in the pursuit of their ordinary oc
cupations, are calm but deeply interested
spectators of events, and of the conduct of
those who are parties to them. To the
people, every department of the govern
ment, and every individual in each, are re
sponsible; and the more full their informa
tion, the better they can judge of the wis
dom of the policy pursued, and of the con
duct of each in regard to it. From their
dispassionate judgment, much aid may
always be obtained, while their approbation
will form the greatest incentive, and most
satisfying reward, for virtuous actions, and
the dread of their censure the best security
against the abuse of their confidence. Their
interests, in all vital questions, are the same;
and the bond by sentiment, as well as by
interest, will be proportionably strengthe
ned as they are better informed of the real
state of public affairs, especially in difficult
conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that
local prejudices and jealousies are surmount
ed, and that a national policy, extending its
fostering care and protection to all the great
interests of our union, is formed and steady
ly adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations
with foreign powers, as respects our ne
gotiations and transaction with each, is thought
to be particularly necessary. Equally ne
cessary is it, that we should form a just es
timate of our resources, revenue, and pro
gress in every kind of improvement con
nected with the national prosperity and
public defence. It is by rendering justice
to other nations, that we may expect it from
them. It is by our ability to resent injuries,
and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The Commissioners under the fifth ar
ticle of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed
in their opinions respecting that portion of
the boundary between the territories of the
United States and of Great Britain, the es
tablishment of which had been submitted to
them, have made their respective reports,
in compliance with that article, that the
same might be referred to the decision of a
friendly power. It being manifest, however,
that it would be difficult, if not impossible,
for any power to perform that office, with
out great delay and much inconvenience to
itself, a proposal has been made by this go
vernment, and acceded to by that of Great
Britain, to endeavour to establish that
boundary by amicable negotiation. It ap
pearing, from long experience, that no sa
tisfactory arrangement could be formed of
the commercial intercourse between the
United States and the British colonies in
this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while
each party pursued its own course, without
agreement or concert with the other, a
proposal has been made to the British go
vernment to regulate this commerce by
treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like
manner, the just claim of the citizens of the
United States, inhabiting the states and ter
ritories, bordering on the lakes and rivers
which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the
navigation of that river to the ocean. For
these and other objects of high importance
to the interests of both parties, a negotia
tion has been opened with the British go
vernment, which, it is hoped, will have a
satisfactory result.

The Commissioners, under the sixth and
seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent,
having successfully closed their labours in
relation to the sixth, have proceeded to
the discharge of those relating to the
seventh. Their progress in the extensive
survey, required for the performance of
their duties, justifies the presumption that
it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long de
pending with the French government on
several important subjects, and particularly
for a just indemnity for losses sustained in
the late wars by the citizens of the United
States, under unjustifiable seizures and con
fiscations of their property, has not, as yet,
had the desired effect. As this claim rests
on the same principle with others which
have been admitted by the French govern
ment, it is not perceived on what just
ground it can be rejected. A Minister will
be immediately appointed to proceed to
France, and resume the negotiation on this
and other subjects which may arise between
the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian Imperial
government, made through the Minister of
the Emperor, residing here, a full power
and instructions have been transmitted to
the Minister of the United States at St.
Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable nego
tiation, the respective rights and interests of
the two nations on the north-west coast of
this continent. A similar proposal had been
made by his Imperial Majesty, to the go
vernment of Great Britain, which has like
wise been acceded to. The government of
the United States has been desirous, by this
friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great
value which they have invariably attached
to the friendship of the Emperor, and their
solicitude to cultivate the best understand
ing with his government. In the discus
sions to which this interest has given rise,
and in the arrangements by which they
may terminate, the occasion has been judg
ed proper, for asserting, as a principle in
which the rights and interests of the United
States are involved, that the American
continents, by the free and independent con
dition which they have assumed, and main
tain, are, henceforth, not to be considered
as subjects for future colonization by any
European powers.

Since the close of the last session of Con
gress, the commissioners and arbitrators for
ascertaining and determining the amount of
indemnification which may be due to citizens
of the United States under the decision of his
Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia,

in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, is also in session here; and, as the term of three years limited by the treaty, for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the Legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the Ministers of the United States, accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave-trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted, that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from the firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government, that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the United States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule, in all future maritime wars, might meet the favourable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our Ministers with France, Russia, and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race, which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The Ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded shortly afterwards to their destinations. Of their arrival there, official intelligence has not yet been received. The Minister appointed to the Republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A Minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The Minister appointed to Spain proceeded, soon after his appointment, for Cadiz, the residence of the Sovereign, to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprized, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors, and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint, to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favourable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January, there was a balance in the Treasury of four millions two hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents. From that time to the thirtieth of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury on the first day of January next a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, a large amount of the war debt, and a part of the revolutionary debt, became redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five. It is believed, however, that, if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed, by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, creating the sinking fund, and, in that case, the only part of the debt that will remain, after the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, will be the seven millions of five per cent. stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent. Revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies of various descriptions, have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorganizing the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical Corps, have been in constant and active service, in surveying the Coast, and projecting the works necessary for its defence. The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract, with the Department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the Fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars for exploring the western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of Colonel M'Kee, Colonel Lee, and Captain Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labours; but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of Congress.

During the month of June last, General Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the frontier, would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made, by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance, that it be well organized, armed, and disciplined throughout the Union. The report of the Secretary of War shows the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of Congress providing for it, from the failure of the proper Departments in many of the states to make regular returns. The act of May the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps of the regular army shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the Navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the "act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies by which our commerce in the neighbourhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants in a great measure restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprise of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command. And, in reflecting, with high satisfaction, on the honourable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the diseases incident to the season, and to the climate, in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.

In the month of August a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished; and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skillful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and, if practicable, to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Commodore Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honour, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the

manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island, and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has however been obtained, as to the state of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed pirates from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences, and colours, in the neighbouring island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the Governor of that island, by an agent who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer, professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the United States to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and, in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the island of Porto Rico have suffered, and others have been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the Slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication; and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it, might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of ensuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the Post Master General, which accompanies this communication, will show the present state of the Post Office Department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established, by law, eighty-eight thousand six hundred miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty-five thousand seven hundred miles, and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the Union, and as many post masters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, was one million one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars, twelve cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the Post Office department amounted to one million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents; and consisted of the following items: Compensation to Postmasters, three hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-eight cents; incidental expenses, thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents; transportation of the mail, seven hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred dollars and eight cents; payments into the Treasury, four hundred and twenty-three dollars and eight cents. On the first of July last, there was due to the department, from Postmasters, one hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents; from late postmasters and contractors, two hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents; making a total amount of balances due to the Department, of three hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-nine cents: these balances embrace all delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the Department. There was due by the Department, to contractors, on the first of July last, twenty-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past, has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the department proportionably increased. Although the postage which has accrued within the last three years, has fallen short of the expenditures two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-six cents, it appears that collections have been made from the outstanding balances to meet the principal part of the current demands.

It is estimated that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts for postage is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of moneys received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post-office law may be necessary; and it is submitted, whether it would not be proper to

provide for the appointment of postmasters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the Senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to Congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries, with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff, for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

The actual state of the public accounts furnishes additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the Treasury since the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, the sum remaining unaccounted for on the thirtieth of Sept. last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the thirtieth of September preceding; and, during the same period, a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen. It will be obvious that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased, from the consideration that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repairs of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to Congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war with cannon, and every kind of munition, and in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of Union itself. Believing, as I do, that Congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass,) I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorize, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground, during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing, also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of Congress of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, appropriated the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice, near Cape Henlopen, Delaware Bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the Board of Engineers, with Commodore Bainbridge, were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report, which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

The Board of Engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbour of the port of Presque Isle, in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same, under the appropriation for that purpose, by an act of Congress passed third of March last. The report of the Board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favour, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might otherwise have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost for ever all dominion over them; that Greece will become again an independent

nation. That she may obtain that rank, is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries; and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. We have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor do we intend our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, necessarily connected, and by consequence, must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt, on their part, to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations and on just principles, acknowledged, we would not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the one principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the war, which has so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claim of every power; submitting to injuries from none, and in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system, to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should hold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement, in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears so remarkable a resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed three millions. By the last census it amounted to about ten millions; and, what is more extraordinary, in almost all other countries, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited and wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast extent, comprising within its navigation of which to the ocean was the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal, in number, to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new states to our Union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability, as a power, is admitted by all. But, in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system, and increasing the number of states, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government confining in its own strength, and less to apprehend from the other, and in consequence each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is necessary to treat here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character, and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1893.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Vol. II.]

The Columbian

A COMMITTEE OF THE

VENTION OF THE BAP-

TION IN THE U.S.

Published every

AT THE COLUMBIAN

NORTH E ST

WASHINGTON

Terms.—Three dollars

advance, or within six

ing; four dollars, should

to a later period.

Advertisements by the

every succeeding insertion

Any person, for obtain-

subscribers, shall be entitl-

Communications intend-

the Columbian Star, sho-

JAMES D. KNOWLES, the

business, to JOHN S. MEI-

per paid.

* Profits of the work

the Gospel.

Biogra-

From the Poulton

DAVID BRAN-

This devoted servan-

Brainerd, entered on his

dians, under the patrona-

Scotland for propagati-

ledge, in the 25th year

1742. He commenced

ameek, in the wilderne-

Albany. His constituti-

his fare coarse, cold, and

One year he here spent

Good effects were prod-

reformation of the Indi-

lem impressions. He

to form a station at the

were. The Kaunakeek

at his departure. A

remarks, that "Every

conversion of the heath-

midnight." But he pro-

boured most incessantly

proved not in vain.

He not long after

Indians on the Sangu-

miles into the wilderness

by storms, and was ob-

ground, laying his body

under only the canopy

turned much debilitated

erto God has preserved

and hardships serve to

and I trust will make

In this world, I lay my

ation."

He next visited the

bank, New-Jersey. E-

pleasing. The word of

keenal to the salvation

These Indians were m-

to 30 miles. He first

were attentive. He ap-

ing the next day. The

15 miles, to give notice

the end of the week,

were convened. They

to twice a day, and

all they could. None

had to journey. They

him to return to them

with them individually

amazing to see how

taught the instructions

what a measure of kno-

had acquired in a few

were impressed. A fe-

God would change my

"I want to find Christ

bitterly.

Mr. B. returned to

aware. He here found

to whom he before pr-

sin; who during the

much. His Indian in-

some time been in trou-

ed evidence of a char-

numner in which he

his own fervent address

his wife, too, soon gav-

change; and both wou-

some fixed deep imp-

of the Indians. And